

Notes on the Genus *Baralipton* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), with Description of a New Species

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–2)

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Abstract The genus *Baralipton* THOMSON (1857) is redescribed. *Baralipton maculosum*, *B. severini* and *B. dohrni* are proved to belong to this genus. A new species is described from East Malaysia under the name *B. cheworum* sp. nov. Lectotype is designated for *B. severini*. A key to the species of the genus is given.

LAMEERE (1909, 1919) considered *Baralipton* THOMSON, 1857, to be a subgenus of *Megopis* and placed ten species in it. GRESSITT (1940) stated that most species which were posteriorly added to *Baralipton* by LAMEERE, have important difference from *B. maculosum*, the type species of this subgenus, and proposed to transfer a part of them to another subgenus of *Megopis*. LEPESME and BREUNING (1952) proposed to regard *Baralipton* not only as an independent genus but also as a limited genus involving only three species (cf. KOMIYA, 2002). However, this proposal has not been adopted by the workers after them, although it seems agreeable in my present view. I therefore would like to give notes on this genus in order to show the reason why I support LEPESME and BREUNING (1952). In this paper, the generic features and notes on every known species are given, and also a new species, *B. cheworum* sp. nov., is described from eastern East Malaysia.

The abbreviations used in this paper as well as in this series are as follows: NSMT: National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; IRSNB: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique; NHML: The Natural History Museum, London. Measurements of body parts: BL—body length from clypeus to apices of elytra or abdomen, HL—length of head from clypeus to base, HW—width of head across eyes, PL—length of pronotum, PW—maximum width of pronotum, PA—apical width of pronotum, PB—basal width of pronotum, EL—length of elytra, EW—maximum width of elytra, AL—total length of antennae, Aln—length of (n)th antennal segment.

Before going further, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of NSMT for kindly reading and revising the original manuscript. I express my thanks to Mr. Alain DRUMONT of IRSNB for helping me to investigate important specimens and giving me valuable advice. He is going to publish a study on *Megopis* from Sri Lanka and after he knew that the present paper is going to be published, he offered

me to use materials and data he collected for his own paper. I owe to Mr. Daniel J. HEFFERN of Texas USA for using his collection.

Genus *Baralipton* THOMSON

Baralipton THOMSON, 1857, Archiv. Ent., **1**, p. 342, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Baralipton: GAHAN, 1906, Fauna India, Coleopt., **1**, p. 42.

Megopis subgenus *Baralipton* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**, p. 161 [nec THOMSON, *pro parte*].

Megopis subgenus *Baralipton* GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., (72), p. 22.

Baralipton: LEPESME & BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., **1**, p. 140.

Megopis subgenus *Baralipton*: GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 17, fig. 3.

Type species: *Baralipton maculosum* THOMSON, 1857, Archiv. Ent., **1**, p. 342, pl. 14, fig. 1.

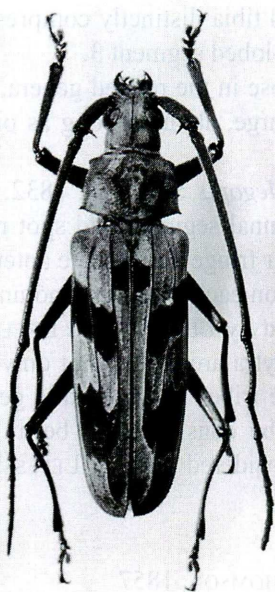
Body elongate and more robust as compared with related genera. BL 29–65 mm. Integument black or dark brown. Body mostly covered with pubescence of several types, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra covered with pubescence of three kinds — long and gray, light brownish gray, short and chocolate brown, pubescence having more or less silky reflection and sometimes accompanied with yellowish tint; chocolate brown pubescence forming four or five irregular spot markings on elytra and the other kinds forming marbled patterns on the other parts; costae, sutural and lateral margins of elytra almost glabrous; antennae, mandibles and legs furnished with minute gray pubescence.

Head cylindrical; mandibles short, each furnished with a dent close to base. Antennae usually a little longer than body in male, about two-thirds in female, segment 1 furnished with a spine at the apico-inner angle in both sexes, segment 3 slightly curved, longer than united length of segments 4–6, segments 2–6 of male rather thickly pubescent and furnished with long ochre hairs on their underside.

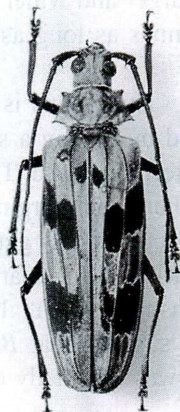
Pronotum wide and trapezoidal, PL/PW 0.63–0.70 in male, 0.55–0.63 in female, PA/PB 0.55–0.63 in male, 0.47–0.51 in female, lateral margins broadly hemmed, widest at basal angles, slightly and straightly narrowed apicad to anterior projections and then suddenly strongly constricted at apical margin, furnished with three projections, the apical and basal ones prominent, the third tubercle at about basal third of each side indistinct. Middle of disc convex and furnished with a pair of longitudinal crests on each side of median line.

Elytra long and wide, slightly widened after humeri, widest at about basal third in male, middle in female, then gradually narrowed to rounded apices which are furnished with small sutural projections. Each elytron furnished with two internal costae which start from humerus and meet each other at apical third, then disappearing close to the apex, a third costa absent but often furnished with an indistinct fourth costa

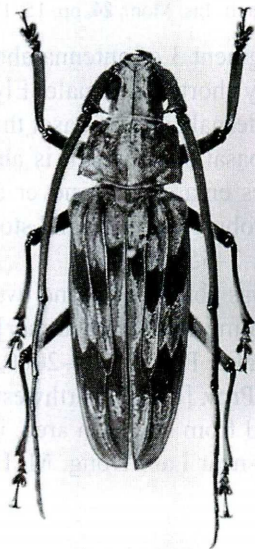
Figs. 1–4. Habitus of *Baralipton* spp. — 1, *B. maculosum* THOMSON, 1857 (type species), ♂ from northern India; 2, ditto, ♀ from northern Thailand; 3, *B. severini* (LAMEERE, 1909), ♂ from the Cameron Highlands, northern West Malaysia; 4, ditto, ♀ from Ringlet, northern West Malaysia.



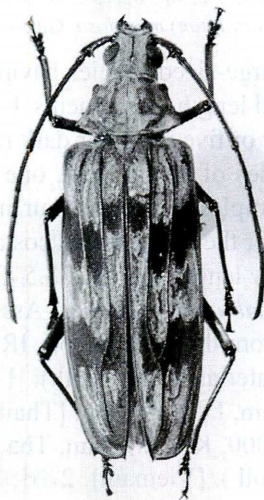
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3



4

which is short and only recognized at a part between apical third and fourth.

Legs slender and smooth in both sexes, hind tibia distinctly compressed at apical fourth, tarsi broadened apicad and with deeply bi-lobed segment 3.

Penis larger and wider as compared with those in the related genera, median lobe about 4–5 times as long as wide, lateral lobes large, about as long as or longer than median lobe.

Notes. This genus is close to the genus *Megopis* SERVILE, 1832, but is easily distinguished by having a spine on the first antennal segment and spot markings and marbled pattern on elytra. The combination of hair fringe under male antennae and distinct lateral hemmed margin with three tubercles on each side of pronotum are also exclusive character of this genus as was pointed out by LEPESME and BREUNING (1952). The spot markings and marbled pattern on the elytra are unique not only in the genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909 but in the whole tribe, to which this genus belongs. These facts suggest that *Baralipton* had better be considered to be an independent genus, as it was originally described and was considered later by LEPESME and BREUNING (1952).

Baralipton maculosum THOMSON, 1857

(Figs. 1, 2, 11 A, B)

Baralipton maculosum THOMSON, 1857, Archiv. ent., **1**, p. 342, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Megopis (Baralipton) maculosa: LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**, p. 161.

Megopis (Baralipton) maculosa: GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**, pp. 22, 23.

Baralipton maculosum: LEPESME & BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., **1**, p. 40.

Megopis (Baralipton) maculosa: GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, pp. 15, 17.

A large-sized species having robust body. Segment 3 of antenna about as long as the united length of segments 4–11 in male, slightly shorter in female. Elytra furnished with four or five irregular dark markings, two at external sides of basal third, two at external sides of apical third, one at the middle of basal sixth which is absent in about 20% examples, posterior four markings sometimes enlarged but never expanding inwards over the first internal costae. Femora not so robust but thick and stout.

Body length: male 38.5–65.4 mm, female 41.2–55.2 mm.

Distribution. [India]: Assam (Type area. I was able to examine two males and a female from this area in coll. IRSNB and a male in my coll.). [Myanmar] (new record, every material in my coll.): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sagain, Katin Prov., VIII–2000, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tenasserim, IV–V–1995. [Thailand]: Chiang Mai Prov. [Laos]: northwestern area, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, V–2000, Khammouan, Tha Khaek (new record from southern area, in Alain DRUMONT's coll.). [Vietnam]: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Bao Loc near Lam Dong, M. ITOH leg. (new record, in my coll.).

Figs. 5–7. Habitus of *Baralipton severini* (LAMEERE, 1909). — 5, ♀, lectotype, from South Sumatra, (b: attached labels); 6, ♂ from Lampung, South Sumatra; 7, ♂ from Brastagi, North Sumatra.



5 a

C. Ann. st. Ent. de Belg
53. 1909, p. 161

Baralipton
severini Lmr.
det. A. Lameere 1913

Syntype

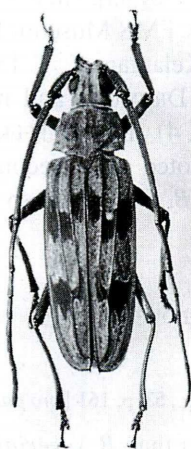
Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B.

Sumatra

Sumatra
Palembang

sec. A. Lameere, Col. Cat.
Junk, xxii, 52, 1913, p. 43
Megopsis (*Baralipton*)
severini Lmr.

b



6



7

Note. The male specimen (Fig. 1) illustrated in this paper came from the type area, Assam, and agrees well with the illustration given in THOMSON's original description.

***Baralipton severini* (LAMEERE, 1909), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 3–7, 11 C, D)

Megopis (Baralipton) severini LAMEERE, 1909, *Annls. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **53**, p. 161 (Rév. Prion., p. 575).

Baralipton severini: LEPESME & BREUNING, 1952, *Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent.*, **1**, p. 40.

This species is allied to *B. maculosum* but is easily distinguishable by smaller body size and different pattern of elytral maculations. Four dark markings on the elytra are usually expanded inwards over the first internal costae, and connecting each other so as to form two irregular transverse bands. Pale colored portions on the elytra are complicatedly marbled. When *severini* is compared with same-sized *maculosum*, it has distinctly thicker antennae and slenderer legs.

Body length: male 38.1–52.7 mm, female 47.0–51.3 mm.

Type designation. I designate as the lectotype a ♀ example preserved in IRSNB (Fig. 5) and listed in the original description of LAMEERE, length 48.0 mm and attached labels "Syntype", "Baralipton Severini Lmr. det. A. Lameere 1913", "Coll. R.I.S.C.N.B., Sumatra Palembang" "G. Ann. Ste. Ent. de Belg. 53, 1909, p. 161" "sec. A. Lameere, Col. Cat. Junk, xxii, 52, 1913, p. 43".

Distribution. [Indonesia]: Palembang, South Sumatra (Fig. 5: lectotype), 1 ♂, VI–1983, Tanjungkarang, Lampung, M. SAITO leg., in my coll. (Fig. 6). 1 ♂, VI–1994, Brastagi, North Sumatra, in my coll. (Fig. 7). [West Malaysia]: (new record) 1 ♂, with label of "Perak, 1.m.s. ex. coll Perak Mus, c. Wray EX FMS Museum BM 1953–354" in coll. NHML, 1 ♂, III–1974, Cameron High Land, Kelantan, K. T. LOO leg. (Fig. 3) and other 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality in coll. of Alain DRUMONT and myself, 1 ♀, 2–14–III–1987, near Ringlet, Perak, G. HANGAY leg. (Fig. 4), in D. HEFFERN's coll.

Notes. In the original description, LAMEERE noted on a second female from Sanga-Sanga of Borneo, but this example belongs to *B. cheworum* sp. nov., to be described on the following lines.

***Baralipton cheworum* sp. nov.**

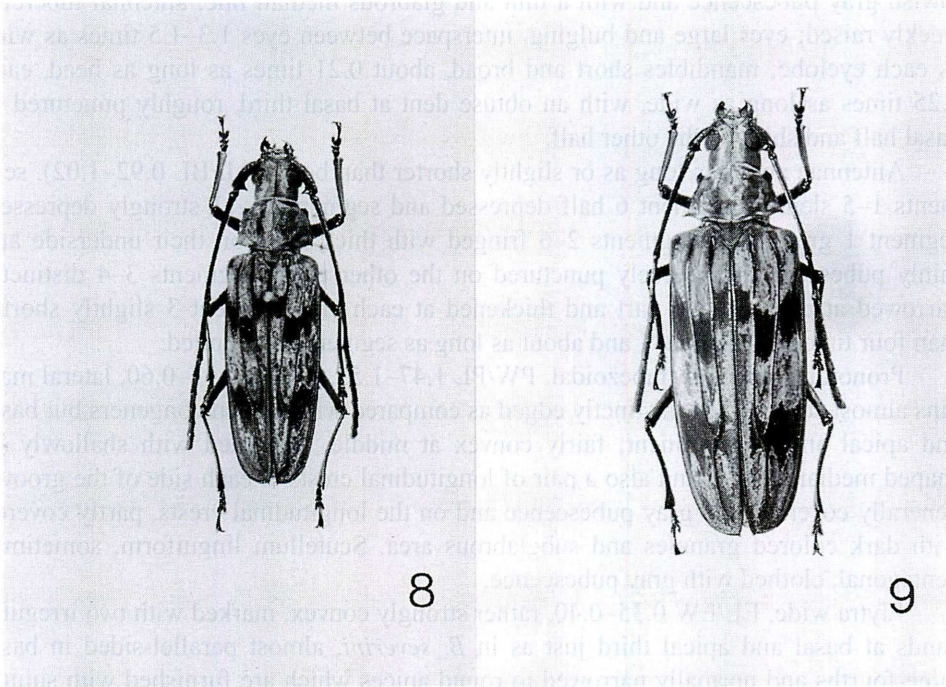
(Figs. 8, 9, 11 E, F)

Megopis (Baralipton) severini LAMEERE, 1909, *Annls. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **53**, p. 161 [*pro parte*].

A middle-sized species usually smaller and shorter than *B. severini* (LAMEERE).

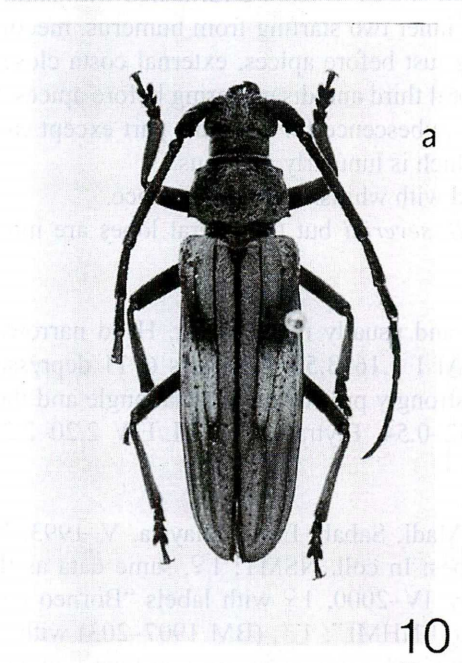
Male. Head about 1.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, clothed with yel-

Figs. 8–10. Habitus of *Baralipton* spp. — 8, *B. cheworum* sp. nov., holotype ♂ from Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, East Malaysia; 9, ditto, paratype ♀, same locality; 10, *B. dohrni* (LAMEERE, 1909), type ♂ from Colombo, Sri Lanka, (b: attached labels).

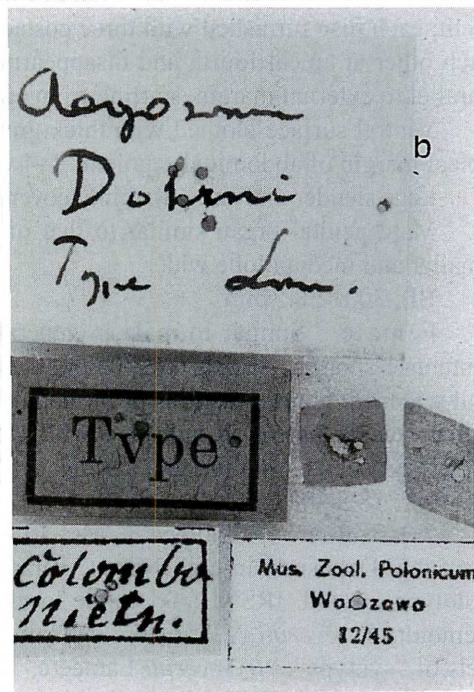


8

9



10



lowish gray pubescence and with a thin and glabrous median line; antennal tubercles weakly raised; eyes large and bulging, interspace between eyes 1.3–1.5 times as wide as each eyelobe; mandibles short and broad, about 0.21 times as long as head, each 1.25 times as long as wide, with an obtuse dent at basal third, roughly punctured in basal half and shiny in the other half.

Antennae about as long as or slightly shorter than body (AL/BL 0.92–1.02), segments 1–5 slender, segment 6 half depressed and segments 7–11 strongly depressed, segment 1 granulated, segments 2–6 fringed with thick hairs on their underside and thinly pubescent and sparsely punctured on the other parts, segments 3–4 distinctly narrowed at each middle part and thickened at each end, segment 3 slightly shorter than four times of segment 1 and about as long as segments 4–8 united.

Pronotum wide and trapezoidal, PW/PL 1.47–1.55, PA/PB 0.57–0.60, lateral margins almost straight, less distinctly edged as compared with known congeners but basal and apical angles prominent; fairly convex at middle, furnished with shallowly V-shaped median groove and also a pair of longitudinal crests at each side of the groove; generally covered with gray pubescence and on the longitudinal crests, partly covered with dark colored granules and subglabrous area. Scutellum linguiform, sometimes pentagonal, clothed with gray pubescence.

Elytra wide, EL/EW 0.35–0.40, rather strongly convex, marked with two irregular bands at basal and apical third just as in *B. severini*, almost parallel-sided in basal three-fourths and normally narrowed to round apices which are furnished with sutural teeth; each disc furnished with three costae, inner two starting from humerus, meeting each other at apical fourth and disappearing just before apices, external costa closely parallel to external margin, starting from apical third and disappearing before apices.

Ventral surface clothed with thick gray pubescence for the most part except each apical margin of abdominal segments 1–4 which is lunularly glabrous.

Legs slender and smooth, thinly covered with whitish gray pubescence.

Male genital organ similar to that of *B. severini* but the lateral lobes are much smaller and median lobe wider.

BL: 30.8–38.5 mm.

Female. Similar to male in general and usually much larger. Head narrower. Antennae shorter, AL/BL 0.60–0.66, Al 3/Al 1 3.16–3.52, segments 6–11 depressed and widened. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly protrudent at basal angle and then rather steeply narrowed apically, PA/PB 0.52–0.54. Elytra wider, EL/EW 2.20–2.28, widest between basal third and middle.

BL: 38.5–48.7 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, East Malaysia, V–1993, M. ITOH leg. Deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype, in coll. IRSNB; 1 ♂, same locality, IV–2000, 1 ♀ with labels “Borneo coll. Lemoult, *B. severini* A. Lameere det.”, in coll. NHML; 1 ♂, (BM 1907–203) with labels of “syntype”, “*B. severini* Lameere, Type” “*Baraliopton severini* co-type Lameere, female”, “Borneo, Wangi-Wangi” (this ex. was reported in the original description as a

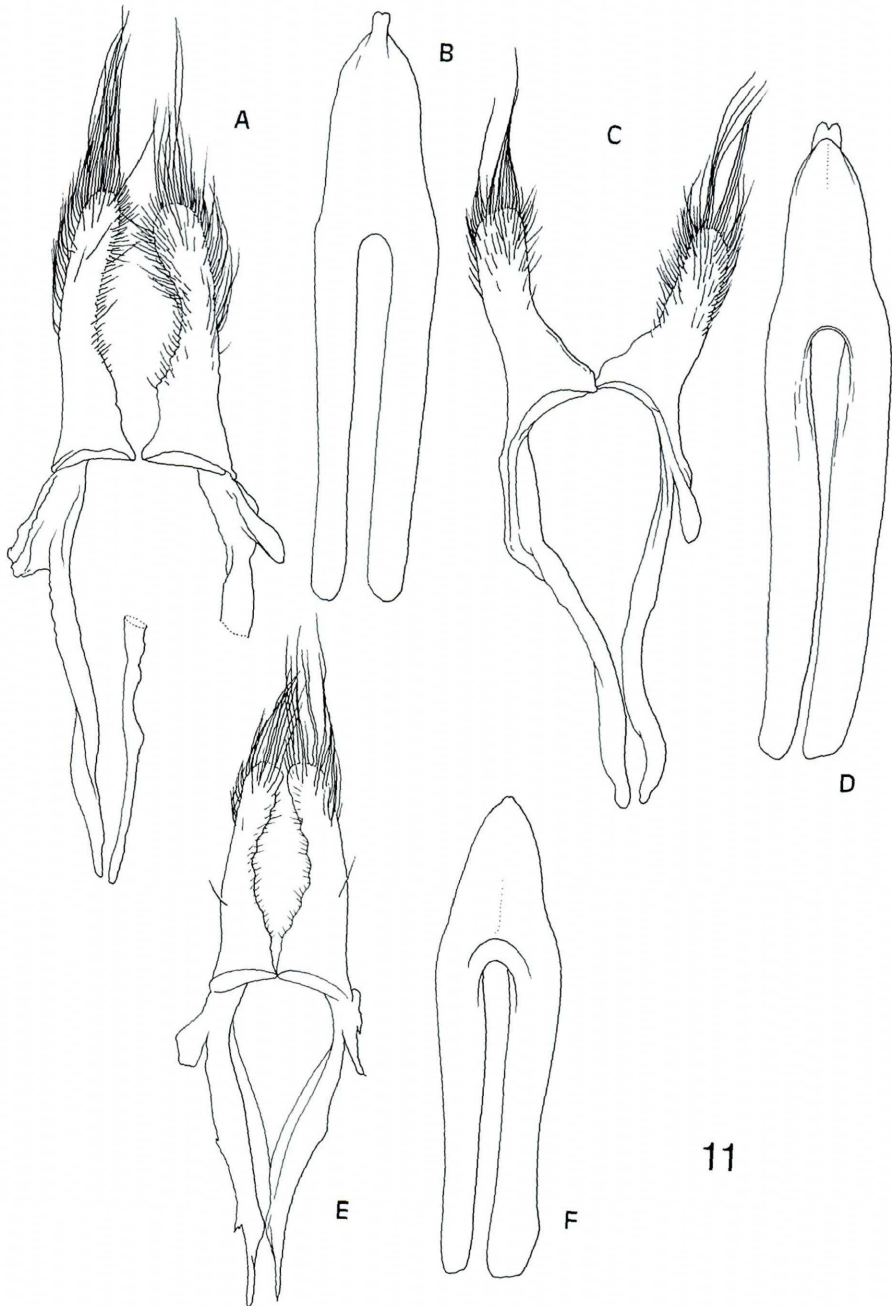


Fig. 11. Male genital organs of *Baralipton* spp. — A–B, *B. maculosum* THOMSON, 1857; C–D, *B. severini* (LAMEERE, 1909); E–F, *B. cheworum* sp. nov.; A, C, E, lateral lobe; B, D, F, median lobe.

female of *B. severini*). Preserved in private coll. of Alain DRUMONT, Daniel HEFFERN, Ulf Nylander and myself; same locality as holotype, 1 ♀, V-1992, 1 ♀, V-1993, 1 ♂, VIII-1996, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, III~V-1998, 2 ♂♂, IV-2000, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, III~V-2001, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, IV~VI-2002, 3 ♂♂, Sipitang, Mendolong, Sabah XII-1987~V-1988, Stig ADEBRATT leg.

Distribution. Sabah, East Malaysia (Mt. Trus-Madi, Mt. Kinabalu, Ranaw, Shipitang, etc). Wangiwangi, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Notes. *Baralipton cheworum* sp. nov. is close to *B. severini* LAMEERE. In the male, it can easily be distinguished from the latter by shorter antennae which is about as long as body, while in *B. severini*, about 1.15 times of body length. It can also be distinguishable by segment 3 of antennae which is strongly narrowed just after base, while in the latter, gradually narrowed to the middle. It is also different in smaller and shorter male genital organs. In the female, it is not so easy to separate the species from the latter as in male and can scarcely be distinguished by more strongly widened segments 6-11 of antenna and not sparse pubescence on abdominal segments which are furnished with a narrower shiny lunular part on each apex, while in *B. severini*, the pubescence is sparser and lunular part wider.

This species is named with my gratitude after Mr. Steven CHEW and his family for their contributions to investigate the cerambycid fauna of Sabah, Malaysia.

Baralipton dohrni (LAMEERE, 1909)

(Fig. 10)

Megopis (Baralipton) Dohrni LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**, p. 160 (Rév. Prion., p. 574).

Baralipton dohrni: LEPESME & BREUNING, 1952, Trans. Ninth int. Congr. Ent., **1**, p. 40.

Only the type specimen, a male from Ceylon (Colombo), has so far been known and it is preserved in the Muséum of Institut de Zoologie de l'Académie polonaise des Sciences of Varsovie (Fig. 9). Through the courtesy of Mr. Alain DRUMONT, I was able to add precise characters of this interesting species and also attach a photograph to this paper. The notes on *B. dohrni* given below and corresponding part of his paper on *Megopis* from Sri Lanka (not published yet at this moment but will appear in 2003) are complementary to each other.

A small species (BL=29 mm), body cylindrical, covered with gray pubescence on pronotum and elytra, which is accompanied with four vague brownish gray markings at about third and two-thirds on elytra where similar dark markings are found in the other congeneric species, glabrous on costae, sutural margin and granules.

Head, pronotum and elytra furnished with spears but large granules which are rather thick on pronotum and humeral parts of elytra. Antenna about 0.84 times as long as body, segment 1 furnished with a tubercle on the apico-internal angle which is not an acute and simple conical spine but an irregularly rugged and not singly pointed one, segments 1-3 rugose, segments 4-5 punctured and segments 6-11 smooth, segments 1-6 hair-fringed on the underside. Al 3/Al 1 2.56, Al 4-6/Al 3 1.01.

Pronotum fairly convex, thickly pubescent, median groove indistinct and shallowly convex at middle, furnished with large sparse granules except for the middle part and extreme margins, basal margin formed again after the line connecting basal angles, PL/PW 0.73, PA/PW (not PA/PB) 0.62. Scutellum linguiform, pubescent for the most part and glabrous near apical margin.

Elytra thickly pubescent throughout except on sutural margin, part of costae and granules, mostly brownish gray, vaguely dark colored in an X form at middle (see Fig. 9); sparse granules present near humeri and apical two-thirds; sides parallel in basal two-thirds and then gradually convergent to round apices; each furnished with rather small sutural teeth; each also furnished with two distinct costae which meet each other at apical two-fifths and disappear just before apex, and with a fourth costa near apical third.

Legs thickly pubescent, short and stout.

Notes. This species is very different from any other species of the genus in the small-sized body, peculiar shape of spine on the first antennal segment, not arcuate segment 3, different marking on the elytra, etc.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Baralipton*

1. Apical spine of first antennal segment acutely pointed, third segment arcuate, BL>30 mm 2.
- Apical spine of first antennal segment dully pointed, third segment straight, BL<30 mm; (Sri Lanka) *B. dohrni* (LAMEERE).
2. Legs stout, pale portions on elytra uniformly gray or only simply marbled; (North India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, southern Vietnam) . . . *B. maculosum* THOMSON.
- Legs slender, pale portions on elytra irregularly and complicatedly marbled throughout 3.
3. Antennae as long as body in male, segments 7–11 strongly depressed in both sexes; glabrous portions on abdominal sternites narrow; (Sabah, East Malaysia, East Kalimantan) *B. cheworum* sp. nov.
- Antennae longer than 1.15 times of body in male, segments 7–11 weakly depressed; abdominal sternites less hairy and glabrous portions wide; (Sumatra, northern West Malaysia) *B. severini*. (LAMEERE).

要 約

小宮次郎： *Baralipton* 属に関するノートおよび1新種の記載。 — *Baralipton* は THOMSON (1857) により属として記載され、LAMEERE (1909, 1919) により *Megopis* の亜属とされた。LEPESME & BREUNING (1952) はそれをふたたび属として扱い、かつ *maculosum*, *severini* および *dohrni* の3種のみを帰属させることを提案した。この提案は、その後の研究者に採用されていないが、大理石模様をともなう上翅や触角第1節端の鋭い棘など特異な特徴を持つこれらの種は、近似の種と比較して異質と考えられるので、それらをまとめて独立属とする扱いは合理的だと思われる。

本編で私はこの提案を支持し、属および所属各種の特徴を再整理した。さらに従来 *severini* とされていたボルネオ東部の種を、スマトラおよびマレー半島の種と区別し、新種 *B. cheworum* sp. nov. として記載した。 *B. severini* より触角が短く、第3節中央部が細く、7–11節がより平たく幅が広いことなどにより区別できる。

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